Boulangism Buried and All Parties Supporting the Government,

Pants, May 31.—The Boulangists have played their last eard, and they have lost the game. Notwithstanding their complete defeat in the elections of last autump, they still preserved the hope of regaining at least a portion of the unfortunate power which they held for two years. The Municipal Council of Paris having to be reflected this year, they flattered themselves they might gain the majority of it and become masters in the Hotel de Ville. Once there, they could transform the Common Council into a little political parliament, declare war against the Government, and appeal to the spirit of revolt, under the pretext of being the only true defenders of the people's rights. The preceding Council had prepared the way for such tactics by its repeated attempts to create in Paris an independent commune. and to persuade the Parisian population that it had the right to command all the rest of France. More than once already during the last few years this pretension caused embarrassments and conflicts of authority. In the hands of Boulangism it might have created real dangers, and brought us into serious contemplations. success that they hoped for in the municipal election had, in tiself, nothing impossible, be cause, on the 27th of January, 1889, M. Boulanger was elected Deputy of the capital, with a contingent of 244,000 votes. The arrogance with which the leaders of the party proclaimed their victory sure beforehand made people believe that they had good reason to speak with so much confidence. The General him-self had preserved the illusion of the almighty power of his name to such a degree that he sent to the electors, from his villa in Jersey, a prepared list of the candidates. Apparently he thought that the people had nothing else to do

The event left nothing standing of all these high hopes, sincere or affected. It has shown that the remnant of life which remained in Boulangism was reduced to the agontzing convulsions of an expiring party. Far from having obtained anything that looked like a majority in the Municipal Council, the Boulangists have with difficulty carried two elections out of eighty. That is more than a defeat; it is a complete overthrow.

but to vote for the men whom he named.

The day before the battle a few of the principal champions of the party, led by MM. Doroulede, Laguerre, and Naquet, attempted to make a great stroke in the hope of warding off the impending rout which they foresaw. They went to Jersey with the idea of persuading M. Boulanger to come boldly back to France. This brave return they thought would bring about a new outburst of popularity, by the aid of which they could carry the election. Moreover, by constituting himself a prisoner the General would have forced the Government to recommence his trial before the High Court of Justice. In this situation a series of extraordinary events might be foreseen. This sovice, which had already been given several times fruitlessly, took the character. In the present case, of a summons. The men who had abandoned their former republican or inions, and compromised their political future by recklessly giving themselves over to Boulangism, let the refugee in Jersey plainly understand that it was his turn to make a per sonal sacrifice by coming over to lift up his banner with his own hand. The advice was no more agreeable to M. Boulanger than on previous occasions. Feeling that he was playing a poor role, and that he was, so to say, ruining his cause, he endeavored to avoid at least the shame of a direct refusal. He referred M. Rochefort the delegates who had come to find bim, declaring himself ready to return to I rance if the latter should also come to that determination. Now, he was perfectly certain that M. Rochefort would completely reject the idea of willingly giving himself up to the French authorities, especially as, not being the chief of the party, he had nothing to gain from the adventure. The only thing that Rochefort could expect from it was an imprisonment more or less long. Far from having the least notion of making this new sacriflee to a lost cause, he was already aware of the fact that it had cost him up to that time quite enough, and that he had been very foolish to compromise himself for a man so little worthy of it. Therefore, he very wisely remained in London, and consequently Boulanger prudently retused to eava his asylum in Jersey. It is only met to useless coup do tête. In the present condition of things his return could neither build up Boulangians nor restablish his own personal It was last year, immediately after the makement of the High Court of Justice. that he should have come; or, rather, he should have had courage and dignity enough not to run away like a common outlaw. He has, moreover, had ample opportunity of judging the degree of esteem which remains for him in pubcominion. The day before the elections the interested partisans who remained true to himcirculated the report of his landing upon the coast of France. He was going they said to present himself in full uniform to the authorities, and challenge his own arrest. Nobody believed for a moment that there was any truth in this report, and the little attention that it received was only for the purpose of turning it

into ridicule. The collapse of what was called, for some time, the National party is complete, so complete, in fact, that it inspires a sentiment of pity. Not that anybody has any genuine sympathy for this one-horse adventurer, whose vanity and selfishness wrought such danger to our country. He was not even able to take advantage of his chance. Still less is there any pity for the ambitious and discontented men and the fools who had grouped themselves around his strange and dangerous popularhis true proportions, it is sad to think that such an individual could put on the airs of a quasimaster of France, and find partisans by hundreds of thousands among the ambitious in the ranks of all parties and on all steps of the social ladder. We could understand the thing if he only had had for agents the ambitious in search of the unknown, and for his following the thoughtless crowd. But just think of him counting among his active allies the people who lay claim, par excellence, to the title of conservatives, and pretend to have the monopoly of patriotism and sound traditional One country given over to the hazards of such folly sticks were made by thousands to be distriband such blindness. Another point which gives rise to philosophical reflections, and, at the that reached almost to idolatry. Among his | ble of giving tranquillity. The apprehensions great man. It is only necessary to see and to | have hear what is going on in his own camp to be- roady to confound repression with opprescome convinced that the ex-savier of France tomb in a letter, which, I hope, will open the eves of those who have been foolish enough to think that there was any value whatever in this son to suspect that the attempted disorder would-be dictator. This letter announces to his thoughts, to meditate upon the lessons of ously. Consequently he has taken leave a conditional leave, of course, of the famous National Committee that was created under his auspices and under his Presidency. He deigns to give back to those who composed it the liberty of putting into other hands their political lights and assistance. All is over, in the destruction of machinery. It was The soap bubble is burst.

But the end of Boulangism is not the only noteworthy result of the recent Parisian electronic rapidity of the measures taken for his character, and his whole career placed him tion. We find in it an indication of tendencies the reestablishment of order intimidated above the suspicion of ever attempting to tion. We find in it an indication of tendencies the restablishment of order intimidated above the suspicion of ever attempting to lass extrame than among the mass of the voters. The workmen recognised in time make use of his military authority for the

Out of a total of 335,000 vetes the candidates who carry the banner of anarchy, scarcely received 15,000. The anti-Semitic coterio of recent formamon, which has taken upon itself the odious mission of exciting hatred of the Jows, worked with renewed efforts and energy. This party actually tried to excite the mob by denouncing the grasping Israelites as the robbers of their property and the cause of their misery. It has, moreover, gained a recruit, on which it counted a great deal, in the verson of the Marquis de Mords, well-known in the nited States for his escapades and adventures in Montana. But for all that it only succeeded in getting 3,533 votes, just enough to show its

existence and its impotency.

The principal feature in the profession of aith of the candidates was the moderation which formed a contrast with the furious decamation and noisy appeals to which we had een accustomed to listen on such an occasion. Plain practical language has taken the place of the boisterous demands which would make Paris a town set apart in France, and transform its municipal council into an omnipotent assembly, recognizing neither the Government, the Parliament, nor the established laws of

the country.
And although three-fourths of the elected counsellors are the same as before, the dispositions that they will bring to the Hotel de Ville will be quite different from those that have caused so many difficulties during the past three years. Although dealing with only a municipal election. I go into these details for the purpose of showing that the Parisian question is by no means a simple local question One cannot forget that all the revolutions of the century were born in the capital. It was here that they were prepared and executed, and hence they spread all over France. From 1793 to the Commune of 1871 we have witnessed at each favorable occasion the renewal of the struggle to make the Hotel de Ville of Paris the centre of all revolutionary action, independent of all control, claiming all powers and all rights. The high sounding words of communal autonomy for a long time prevented people from seeing that the autonomists really only aimed at establishing their own tyranny in the place of the machinery of the Government. The Government, on its part, by weakness, has often contributed to the belittling of its authority by permitting successive encroachments. In this way especially, in order to avoid a conflict with the Municipal Council, it allowed that body to degrade the Prefet of the Department of the Seine, the direct representative of cen-

tral power. Little by little this functionary, who, in a legal sense, should be the Mayor of the canttal. was despoiled of his power, and even turned out of the Hotel de Ville, which the law assigns to him both as his office and his personal residence. The great danger of an electoral victory which would have given the Boulangists the majority in the new Council. existed precisely in this state of things. They only needed a bold act to complete the victory which they had already prepared, and to beome, morally, the masters of Paris. Courage being the thing that least falled them, an open struggle was what we had to deal with. The Minister of the Interior considered. with reason, that the time had come for every one to go to the front, and to put each hing in its proper place. By his order the Prefet of the Seine regained possession of the portion of the Hotel de Ville which legally beonged to him, and the access to which the Municipal Council had denied him. In this way he came into full possession of his functions as chief of the city administration. This was accomplished on the day of the election without difficulty, and without any noticeable neident. It is true that all is not finished. Just what the Municipal Council will try to do when in session to regain its lest ground remains to be seen. That it will not a bandon without a protest the privileges that it had usurped, and that it has been accustomed o consider its legitimate property, is certain. That it will continue to selze upon every occasion to play a political role, instead of confining itself to the administration of the city. also certain. But it is hardly probable that it will openly oppose the Government, especially as it is known that the authorities are firmly resolved not to yield an inch, but to maintain their rights

II, We must recognize the fact, and state it penly, however painful it may be, that in France we are not yet ready for the full exercise of public liberty. Our politics have made great progress. We have got rid of many habits and prejudices by which we were enslaved. Originality, individual independence, and the ability to govern ourselves are developing two representatives of the radical Left and of the among us to such a degree that they are preparing the elements of a new people. But we of everything that was done and resolved. With still need these essential qualities, the exact sentiment of respective rights, respect of the | tably have had a crisis, or at least a dissolulaw for the sake of the law itself, and complete obedience to those who represent it. M. Constans unites admirably in his language Above all things, it remains for us to know how to distinguish between opposition and reprogress, or from genuine reformers, and what is presented by agitators, babblers, and demagogues. In the last case, especially, our popufirst comer who speaks loud and strong, flatters their passions, and displays before them a seductive prospectus, even when it is mani-

festly chimerical. People abroad may be astonished that our Government should have thrown any obstacles in the way of the labor manifestations of May l. In principle there was nothing in them but a pacific demonstration, a calm demand of the Who could have imagined a year ago that we rights of lator, which ought to have free scope in a republican country. Even here we were inclined to look upon the preventive measures adopted by M. Constans as somewhat extreme, and to condemn the concentration of military force which he had brought as a possible reenforcement to the police. No doubt all this display was useless, The only thing that was noticeable was the in-Now that Houlanger appears reduced to evitable crowding on the public highways and an almost general suspension of business, which resulted from a vague anxiety. But if people were at first inclined to ridicule the precautions taken by the authorities, it is now recognized that the Government acted prudently. Behind the workmen, who only thought of making a demonstration in favor of the eight hours' day, were the fementors of disorder, who were endeavoring to turn the manifestation into an emeute. No doubt whatever remains as to what their intentions were. To the insurrectionary propaganda they joined a secret distribution of circulars in the barracks to inmay well be auxious about the future of a cite the soldiers to insubordination. Loaded uted among the workmen. Certainly the attempt could not go very far without being supsame time, makes one smile, is the contempt | pressed; but there would have been fighting with which M. Boulanger is treated by the very | in the streets; blood would have been shed. men who, in his days of glory, professed, or at | and the enemies of the republic would have least pretended to profess, for him a worship | had a protext to say again that it is incapaadherents of yesterday there is a sort of rivalry of former days would have been aroused in the scorn that is exhibited for the ci-devant among the timorous; animosities would been revived in the masses, always has fallen into depths from which there is no redemption. He has prenounced the all is over. He has prenounced the deprofundis over his own political suppositions after any event; but, in presence sion. It was an act of wisdom and of the great tumults which followed May 1 in several departments, there is really some reain Parls might have ramifications in the the world that M. Boulanger needs to collect provinces. Unreasonable strikes broke out simultaneously at different points, not with the past, and to study great questions seri- the ordinary appearances of a difficulty between workmen and employers, but with a threatening aspect of revolt. The number of

strikers in a few days could be counted by sev-

eral scores of thousands. One remarkable

thing in the movement was that it was begun

by attacks upon factories, which resulted

necessary to keep the troops ready for

action during several days, Happily the

the fact that they were merely instruments of outside agitators, who, while compelling them abandon their work, and formulate inadmissible claims, had quite another thing in view than forwarding their interests. They went back to the workshops and the mines. the greater number of them receiving no concessions whatever from their employers. This goes to show that the demands that had been suggested to them were simply a pretext. The true character of these artificial strikes was clear enough. These movements were a part of a preconceived plan to create trouble whenever the signal came from Paris. The smallest fight in the streets of the capital would have sufficed for the leaders in the provinces to persuade the workmen that the time for a general rising had come. The expected event having failed to occur, the execution of the plan was reduced to isolated manifestations. Two or three of these manifestations were of alarming proportions, especially in the Department of the North and in the De-

partment of the Gard. Now that the danger is over a good result will probably follow. It has certainly shown to the workmen, who really have in view nothing beyond their rights and their interests. that before lending an ear to the organizers of strikes they will do well to examine what they are asked to do, and how far they are expected to go. It has also shown that the workmen are beginning to know when to halt when they find themselves on the wrong road, provided they have time for reflection. They must become masters of their first movement before France, and Paris especially, will be able to permit, without danger to the public tranquillity, the spectacle of a procession of 300,000 men, like the one which, on May 4, marched through the streets of London. These great manifestations require an experience of liberty somewhat longer than ours; and, perhaps, also temperament less excitable, and less prone to believe that the foundations of society may

be renewed in a few hours. 111. These interludes of agitation, which will ret be repeated more than once, do not hinder our internal situation from developing favorably. On the contrary, each danger, safely past, consolidates the progress accomplished and renders it more apparent. The warning of May 1 has had its happy enflogue. Ordinarily when an incident of this kind occurs the Government is placed between two difficulties, from one or other of which it cannot escape. If it takes precautionary measures, and the day of peril passes without trouble, it is sure to be accused by the opposing parties of having suppressed liberty and flung a challenge to the people by a superfluous display of policemen and soldiers. If, on the other hand, in order to escape this repreach, it allows things to take their course, and fighting occurs, it is charged with want of firmness and foresight. In this case M. Constans has had the good fortune to find the plans that he adopted to hinder disorder unanimously approved. The whole population lost sight of its political opinions in the great fact that if the manifestation of the workman had not degenerated into troubles, perhaps very grave, it was due to the arrest of certain leaders of the movement and to the display of the means of repression by which the Minister of the Interior had notified the agitators that he was ready and resolved to crush them if they showed any disposition to trouble the public peace. This general approbation was reflected in Parliament by a vote that may be considered as an event in itself. Two of the members of the group that profess to repreent in the Chamber the interests and the rights of the laboring men tried to have reourse to the old tactics by condemning the conduct of the Government. The result was that they succeeded in procuring for that conduct a brilliant parliamentary ratification. By a majority of 374 against 56, the Deputies gave a vote of confidence to the Ministry. A vote no less significant ratified by 403 against 56 the decision of the Minister of the Interior reinstating the Prefect of the Seine in the Hotel de Ville. The figures of the majorities are not the only things to be considered in these two circumstances. The important and novel fact of the case is that the Deputies who formed the monarchical oppositions abandoned their hostile attitude. More than half of them voted with the Bepublicans in favor of the Government. The factions of advanced Republicans also gave their suffrages to M.Constans more readily than they have ordinarily done when they were afraid of compromising their popularity by favoring apparently reactionary measures. The same spirit was munificated in the Council of Ministers. The extreme Left approved, with their colleagues, including even those at which the Presidential the old paritamentary politics we would inevition of the Ministry. It is only just to say that | even to Corsica, which is not accustomed to and in his acts the spirit of liberty and the spirit of government. He puts into his adbellion, between what comes from the friends of dresses extreme candor without rudeness, and a practical exactness which go to the bottom of things, avoiding the high-sounding words of eloquence. He possesses, above all lation has not ceased to be at the mercy of the | things, a tranquil firmness and a resolute tone, without bluster, which disconcerts his adversaries. His manner forms a striking contrast with the ambiguities and the timorous compromises which his predecessors exhibited. There is, consequently, a large personal share to be given to this Minister in the union of parties which is going on, as the result of his policy and that of the Government.

> should so soon see Moderates, Radicals, and Monarchists all voting together?
> For the first time since 1793 it may be said that France is about to break off the habit of open or latent opposition to her governments. In the varied ordeats through which she has passed in the course of a century, under every regime, her statesmen have found themselves confronted by some opposition, which appeared to form the very foundation of the national character. This disposition seems to be dying out. I will not go so far as to say that the longing and the perpetual dream of change which occupy the mind of a portion of our people, even in the calmest days, have disappeared forever. For that it would be necessary to suppose that we have changed our temperament. But it is clear that the desire for stability and the sentiment of the conditions necessary to gain it are taking the upper hand. We are commencing to lose something of the mania that led us to tear down recklessly the existing order of things. One of the journals stated the other day, as a phenomenal fact, that the Government is at this moment supported by almost everybody. That is not far from the truth. The wo recent votes of the Chamber express exactly the tendency of the country. This tendency is not yet universal, but it may be said that it is propagated everywhere, except among the sections that admit no Government but that of their own coterie or who wish to abolish all Government in the hope that they may become the sole masters.

This happy state of the public mind has also been manifested by an event of a purely personal character in appearance, but which is of real importance. For the past ten years the unanimous opinion of all our corps of superior officers pointed to Gen. de Miribel as the man who combines in the highest degree the requisite qualities for the post of Major-General of the army. The War Ministers have repeatedly wished to call him to that post, which belongs to him, so to say, by right, and which should be filled by a man of genius; but each time that the proposition was made it met with the bitnd opposition of politicians, who placed their animosities and distrusts before the public welfare, and even before the interest of the national defence. Although belonging to no party, and occupying himself solely with his duties as a soldier. Gen. de Miribel was regarded as a lukewarm Republican. That sufficed to create an almost invincible resistance to his promotion, notwithstanding the fact that his loyalty.

profit of any political party. And, even if he were capable of doing so, it would be very difficult for him to become dangerous to the Republic. So long as peace lasts, the title of Major-General imposes many obligations of labor, and gives little chance for effective power. In case of war it would be necessary of course, to make M. de Mirthel chief of the army. A sign of the new times is that this somination, which was impossible for so long, has just been completed in the quietest way in the world, without raising the least difficulty or objection. It was a cepted by the very same men who had opposed it with the most vehemence. This is only a detail, but it serves to show that the Government is regaining more freedom in its actions, and is becoming more entranchised from the obstacles imposed at the pleasure of questionable politicians.

It is now just one year up to date since the

first symptoms of this happy state of affairs appeared. It was then manifested by the

growing popularity of M. Carnot, and by the public respect which made the person of the President of the Republic come from the shade in which it had been hidden up to that time, Nevertheless, when at the date of the inauguration of the great Exposition. I called your attention to the sudden movement of sympathy which was created around him. I only saw in it a personal fact; I only presented vaguely the influence, so favorable and rapid, which this movement was going to have upon the whole of our situation. At the beginning it seemed to be little more than the evidence of esteem for the man, for his life so correct and so full of dignity, for his position and his tact, and for the patriotism which his name, and the recollection of his grandfather, incarnated, so to say, in his person. In the midst of the general malevolent disparagement, which seemed to have become the only way of treating publie men in France, there was a real relief in finding one, at least, who received marks of respect. There are many more of them to-day. From the person of the President. esteem and confidence have reached the Government, of which he is the chief, and the institutions, of which he is the representative The Constitution of 1875 only gives to the head of executive power a passive role, in appearance effaced behind his Ministers; a role which seemed almost to reduce itself to signatures at the foot of decrees already prepared. M. Carnot confines himself to this duty with so much zeal that, except during the hours when the Cabinet is in ession at the Elysie, two or three times a week, one might say that politics are completely banished from the Presidential residence. They ar enever discussed there, even in private conversation. It is, consequently, very difficult to perceive what part belongs to M. Carnot personally in the formation of a ministry, how far he has directed the choice of the colleagues of M. de Freyclast. or in what degree the conduct of such and such a Minister is the reflection of his inspiration. On his part he shows that absolute impersonality described by the Constitution. Nevertheless, in the docility and support which the Ministry receives in Parliament, in the facilities altogether new which smooth its path, in the greater force and larger freedom of action which it has acquired, one feels that a great portion belongs incontestably to the Fresident. It looks as though M. Carnot had found the way to reconcile the need which the French people will feel for a long time to come of resuming the Government in its chief with the anonymous policy which republican institutions exact. A significant comparison is presented in this case. M. Grévy had almost annihilated the Presidency by becoming disinterested in everything and shutting himself up in complete retreat. For all that, he was unable to hinder public opinion from placing political responsibility upon his shoulders. Notwithstanding his effacement, he was constantly accused of overstepping constitutional bounds. To-day, while leading a life infinitely more active. which places him in daily contact with the political world and the diplomatic and military worlds, which forces him to mingle with the people, M. Carnot preserves the privilege of being left totally outside of politics. He exercises an authority more real, an influence more certain, an activity more appreciable, and all this without raising censure or recrimination. Two new excursions, which he has just made

in the south and the southeast of France, have been for him, like his journeys of last year, two long and continuous evations from town to town; one might say, from village to village. because the populations crowded around him at the most remote stations along the route. train did not stop. The trips this time included portions of the country which are ordinarily left out in official journeys. They extended receive such visits. The effect produced upon the population has been very great, and the impression left will be lasting. Among a people like the Americans these Presidential promenades would be without importance. At most they could only obtain a success ar cariosité. But we cannot forget our historical past. It is impossible for a people to pass through fifteen centuries of monarchy without holding on to traditions and customs which survive, for a long time, all changes of institutions. It will still take a great many years before the French masses, outside of the great cities, and even in them, will understand completely that they can shout "Vive in Republique," without shouting "Hurrahfor—somebody." There is an education to be acquired, a transition to be accomplished, which were wrongfully considered as of no importance. The first excursions of M. Carnot were probably determined by fortuitous circumstance, which cannot be said of those which he undertakes now. He obeys a political thought, that of showing sizes a section. which he undertakes now. He obeys a politi-cal thought, that of showing successively to all sections of the country the chief of the State, in whom the sepublican abstraction is personi-fied. When he shall have completed the tour of France, which he is about to make, people will perceive that his promeands will have had all the effect of a propognanda, and will have rendered a signal service, that of inmiliarizing the people with the idea of a tovernment whose chief carries neither the title of king nor of emperor.

E. MASSERAS,

The World's Columne for a Year,

A much larger gold coinage was executed by the mints of the world during 1889 than usual, and, were it not for a simultaneous decline in silver, the ascregate would have stood very high. Although forent britain coined an exceptional amount of silver last year, the output of the Indian mints is much less, having fallen to about one half; Spain also, which stood for over two millions storing of silver last year, does not appear in the present record, the deputy master of the mint not having been able to obtain the information for which he applied to the superintendent of the Royal Mint at Madrid. Turkey has likewise supplied no information, but for the last few years Turklah coinages have been insignificant. The aggregates for the past three years are: From the Pall Mail Gazette.

Total ... £54,000,129 £58,000,520 £50,721,000

| Mint | Gold | Eller | London | Imperial | 27,257,448 | E2,216,742 | London Colonial | Eller 8,782,003 10,057 6,162,600 10,11e,1659 680,112 800,112 800,174 900,474 207,015 54,211 400,500 T86,786,007 BES,500,000 THE SECRETARY'S BARY.

Biggest Cruiser-How She Will Look About Two Years From Now, The accompanying cuts show how the navy's biggest cruiser will look when completed. Present Indications are that the Union Iron Works of San Francisco will be the builders of this vessel, although Eastern firms will be represented in the cruiser by the raw material which ther are likely to furnish.

Bids were opened the other day for this monster vessel. The Cramps of Philadelphia proposed to construct the vessel according to the Department's plans for \$3.150,000, and

steering gear, magazine, shell rooms, and all that is called "the virals."
Protection of the hull against injury to the water-line region is to be afforded by means of an armor belt three inches in thickness, extending the entire length of the vessel, and in death from three feet above to an equal distance below the normal load water line. Within this armor belt and skin plating and above the armor deck a belt about four feet wide of woodite and to extend the whole length of the vessel, in depth from the armor deck to the berth dock. The intention is to carry the contabute the armor deck above is to be so subdivided by water-tight buikheads that several of the subdivisions may be completely filled and the vessel will then retain a sufficient range of stability for ordinary purposes of navigation. There will be a comming tower, of not less than 75 inches thickness, to be earried in a suitable the Department's plans for \$3.150,000, and There will be a coming tower, of not less than from designs of their own for \$2.985,000. The . 7% inches thickness, to be carried in a suitable



Union Iron Works bid, respectively, \$3,100,000 and \$3,000,000. The appropriation for this cruiser is \$3,500,000, and it will be seen that the estimates were very carefully considered.

This cruiser, technically designated No. 2 the Maine, now being built at the New York yard, being No. 1) is expected to be the finest vessel in point of finish in the world. Consideration has been paid by the ordnance experts to her armament and her batteries. The naval constructors have lent the powerful aid of their experience and knowledge, gained at home and abroad, to laying down the lines and the arrangement of hull. The engineers have given thought to the intricate propeiling power whose delicacy and sensitiveness approaches the human. In short this, the latest planned cruiser, will be a model of marine architecture. It will be the highest expression of the naval constructor, mechanic, and ordnance expert, a

constructor, mechanic, and ordnance expert, a triumph of their combined skill.

The cossel will have a length on main water line of 380 feet, a moulded breadth of 64 feet, a mean draught of water of 24 feet. The displacement is post-flown at Aloi I tons, and the coal supply 750 tons. The hull is to be of steel, not sheathed. There will be a double bottom and close subdivision to well above the water line.

The arrangements of the decks provide ample freeboard and berthing accommodations. The complement of the officers and men is 460. There are to be two military masts, to carry no sail. A glance at the cut will show three fighting tons. The bonts are to be stowed clear of the gun blasts. There are to be at least ten small bouts.

Forhaps the most interesting feature of the cruiser is the protection. The hull will be protected by a curved steel deck worked from stem to stern, and supported by heavy beams. The edges of this deck amidships are to be five feet below the water line, and the top of the deck rises about a foot above the water at the centre of the vessel. The armor on the slopes of the deck over the machinery and bollers is to be six inches thick. On the horizontal portions it is to be three inches thick, forward and shaft the machinery to stem and stern. The deck at the thionest part is to be at least 2-5 inches thick. Below this protection will be placed the propelling apparatus.

BRIDGES OFER WEST STREET.

commanding position, having a tube of not less than it's inches in thickness for protection of votes tubes, bell wire, etc.

volen tubes, bell wire, etc.

The main battery of the vessel will consist of six \*-inch breech-loading rifles of \$5-calibre and twelve \*-inch breech-loading rifles. The secondary battery will include four 5-pounder rapid-life guns, four 4-inch rapid-life guns, four 5-min, four 1-pounder tubes. The 5-inch guns are to be mounted to have a minimum horizontal train of 300 degrees to be protected by armor not less than 10 inches thick around the carriages, platforms, and loading positions.

mounted to have a minimum horizontal train of 300 degrees, to be protected by armor not less than 10 inches thick around the carriages, platforms, and loading positions, and iv a suitable heavy shield or turret not less than a inches thick over the guns. The 4-inch guns will be protected by segmental shields and plating not less than a inches on the face or most exposed position. All this to be further protected against the explosion of shell of all kinds in the 'tween-deck spaces beneath them by cone-shaped armor 5 inches thick. The smaller guns will be protected by shelles and extra shie plating.

The torpelo outfit will include, besides the six tubes, diffeen torpedoes and a suitable allowance of gun cotton for mines and miscellaneous purposes. Steel ring nets carried by out-rigger beoms will afford defence against torpedo attack.

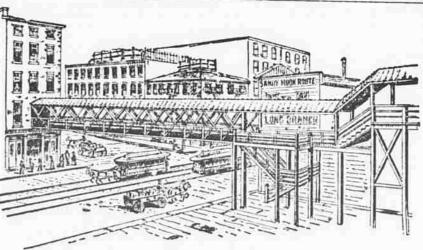
The space for provisions will provide for a three months supply. Distilling apparatus is to be litted for fresh water supply, the allowance of water to be carried to be fifteen days. It is contemplated, in the detartment's designs, to drive the vessel by twin screws. The engines are to be of the vertical triple-expansion type, four in number, two on each shaft, and in two compartments. The forward engines are to be readily uncoupled from the after engines for cruising at low species. The bollers, six in number, are of the cylindrical double-ended pattern, in two compartments also. The minor steam service of the vessel will be secured from two denkey beliers.

This is the big cruiser as she was thought out by the experts in this city. The plan was so much a favorite with Secretary Tracy that the bureau officers, who when not induding in selentials phrase-dogy delight to invent nick-names-call it "the Secretary Tracy that the bureau officers who when not induding selentials phrase-dogy delight to invent nick-names-call it the Secretary Seaby. The Linon iron works or the Cramps who ever gets the contract, will build a vessel conforming to these requirements, and in two years from how

The First One to be Swoug by the New Jersey Central This Week.

Some night this week the I'h unty Iron Company will probably swing the new bridge of the Central Railroad of New Jersey over West street. This will be quite an event, since it is the first of the kind, and it is the opinion of many that West street, at no distant day, will be literally covered over with similar structures. Like bridges may be expected on some of the other busy streets, where it is unsafe for pedestrians to cross. There was a bridge over the street, and the plan was changed.

Broadway at Fulton street years ago. Possibly that was the enly one ever creeted for a purto take to the stairs again. Of course this bridge



BRIDGES OVER WEST STREET.

nose similar to the West street bridges of the Central and Pennsylvania Railroads.

It required a long time before the companies obtained the necessary privileges from the Bureau of Street Opening and Improvement, and then they had to give assurance that they would in no wise obstruct the street with supporting posts, as the elevated railroad does, Careful restrictions were laid down, and then officers were appointed to see that the railroads carried out the conditions and didn't take advantage of the city. The Comptroller thought that the city should receive some consideration, but he finally concluded that great benefit would result to the public, so the railroads got the privilege for nothing.

The Central's first bridge will be at the foot of Rector street, and it is intended for the benefit on the Jorsey coast. These boats have upper decks, and passengers will be landed thereon at the same level as the bridge of Corea.

Kentucky's Gifts to the King of Corea.

A South African Jack Sarppard.

Kentucky's Gifts to the King of Cores. From the Independent.

There has been from the very beginning of missionary work in the Hermit Nation a de-

A South African Jack Sheppard. From the Pall Mall Gazette.

An interesting account is given by the Johannesburg Star of the police cha-e after McKeon. sire to present a Bible to the king. The time the bank robber, whose achievements in the came seemingly. The Minister of the Leit was matter of perpetrating robberies, escaping

There has been from the very beginning of missionary work in the Hermit Nation and easier to present a lilide to the king. The time came seeming the Theorem and the state of the leaf of the land Majorary what it was, and the proval office of the leaf of the land Majorary what it was and the proval office of the land official in the presence of the king, to show his disapproval and consent due to the plees. His office of the land of the land official is also that the land official life. Presented the Prince as the chief product of that States a limit brand of old out of the land official life. Presented the Prince as the chief product of that States a limit brand of old out of the land official life. Presented the Prince as the chief product of that States a limit brand of old out of the land official life. Presented the Prince as the chief product of that States a limit brand of old out of the land official life. Presented the Prince as the chief product of that States a limit brand of old out of the land official life. Presented the prince as the chief state, and resented the unwarranted act of the state and resented the unwarranted act of the state when the contrast the land official life. Presented the land of the land official life. Presented the hourbon.

They had to wait several years, but their opportunity came. Corea sent her first representative to Washington in the winter of 1887. He was received as the Minister of any other country, and was deeply impressed with our Christian civilization. Instead of finding the seum of society believers and attendants upon the services of the Church, he found the highest of coreans had to be modified. Christianity was not degrading and only fit for cooles, as they were faught at home, but refining and ennothing, and adapted to the weativy and intelligent as well as to the poor and ignorant. The channe that came over the embassy was gradual, not instantaneous.

Bibles and churches were found a part and parcel of our civilization, and not a mere seciolent. When our friends in kentucky wrote to the Foreign Secretary of the Legation asking his aid to show Corea that their State produced counting else besides whiskey, and the matter was presented to the Minister, and one for the first security due to the foreign Secretary, were sent to Washington.

He carpendation was incomentable to the Manister was presented to the Minister, the matter was presented to the Minister, and one for the Foreign Secretary, were sent to Washington.

He carpendates the was and the weath of their states of the proposition was looked upon with favor, and the waster king the diverse when the first was the sixth he waster was presented to the Minister than the waster king to the weath of the weath

THE CITY BLACKSMITH.

NO SPREADING CHESTNUT OVER HIM. RUT HE SHOES WELL

t Takes More Care and Skill to Shee a City Rondster Than a Farm Horse-A Horse's Shees May Make or Break Its Galt-Shoes for Weak-ankled Horses, To the average New Yorker the blacksmith

hop is almost unknown, and only a limited number of the non-driving and non-riding community could, in all probability, answer off hand just where a blacksmith shop could be found on Manhattan Island. Such shops are located, however, in various parts of the city, although the majority of the large ones are confined to the section between Fiftieth street and Central Park and Sixth avenue and Broadway. Here are the shops where the highest-priced horses in this country are shod. The blacksmith shops show no advance architecture, interior arrangements, or finishings. They are all smoky, black, and without vestige of decoration. Bare or whitewashed brick walls are the rule, with thousands of horseshoes suspended on nails and hooks from the wooden beams under the celling. The latter is always smoked a grimy black, and flecks of black cover the whitewashed side walls. There is a pleasant, healthful odor about the place, and, in spite of the fact that heaps of scraps, nails, dust, and old shoes cover the floor, the visitor has no feeling of repugnance against the place.

The appearance of the blacksmith shop could hardly be different from the way in which the work is carried on. Although blacksmiths have become wiser than their fathers, and considerable expert knowledge is now required which was formerly not dreamed of, still the work to a large extent is the same now as when the famous blacksmith of Gretna Green used to stop between the making and the fitting of the shoes to wed a runaway couple or While most of the shops in the city are of brick, there are still some whose shrunken rafters and sunken walls of timber are in no way different from those found in the country. But nevertheless in these shops the finest thoroughbreds are taken care of, and horses that occupy costly stalls in costly stables can be found almost any day waiting their turn to be shed in orliny smithles.

The country smith's work is comparatively The country smith's work is comparatively easy. The lorse that jogs along slowly over country roads or through fields and meadows, and that is turned out every night when work is done to pastare, is more likely to have sound feet than the horse that drags a heavy vehicle day after day over uneven pavements and buging cobbiestones. It a city horse, whose hoofs were affected, were sent out into the country he would be liable to become worse rather than better unless the smith who shod him understood his work thoroughly. The reason for this is that most of the ills of horses, so far as their jest are concerned, come through uneven hoofs. On the cobblestones of the city this unevenness is partly overcome by the uneven surface of the stones. The uneven noof is likely to strike first on that part which projects most, and then to slip over on the rounded surface of the stones to the rost of the hoof. This to a certain extent wears off the projecting surface, and thus is inclined to remedy the defect in the hoof. On a level country road, however, it is impossible for the same horse to strike so that the foot inside of the hoof will be evenly balanced, and there is a continual straining of the tendons.

Fountry blacksmiths no longer make their cwn shoes so generally as they used to but buy them ready made. Shoes are manufactured now by machine by the thousand tone, and as they are cheaper than those made to order, they are largely used where their use is feasible. In the country the manufactured shoes fully as good as one made to order, they are largely used where their use is feasible. In the cuty these manufactured shoes fully as good as one made to order, they are largely used where their use is feasible. In the cuty these manufactured shoes fully as good as one made to order, they are largely used where their use is feasible. In the cuty these manufactured shoes in the part of the more declared and nervous road horses or horoughbreds. A trotter in the country can possibly wear a manufactured shoe to study the hoofs easy. The horse that jogs along slowly over country roads or through fields and meadows.

snoes. The latter are more expensive, of course, but they give more satisfaction. The iron in my shoes costs me more than a corresponding weight of manufactured shoes."

In shoeing the fine horses that came there, the smith said that it was necessary to keep track of the hools and change the shoes very often. Col. Shepard, he said, has about a dozen horses, all of which could go at a preity fair pace, although none of them could be classed as very rand trotters. J. J. Rockefeller's stable is attended to by a blacksmith on Fifty-fourth street. Ameng the ten horses belonging to Mr. Rockefeller is the famous team Midnight and Flash. The manager of this shoe said that hethought there were very few first-class blacksmiths to be found.

"It is easy enough with ordinary horses," he said, "but the trouble comes when you get hold of a thorough when the stretch is proper gait. Nearly all fine colts have mixed gaite, and the difference between a thoroughbred and an ordinarily good horse is shown by the length of time it takes each to strike his gait. A theroughbred is sure to strike it some time, even without assistance, whereas another horse may never hit uses the gait which will develop in him the best speed. I you with a thoroughbred in the maeven without assistance, whereas another horse may never hit usen the gait which will develop by in him the best speed. Even with a thorough-tred it is necessary to experiment in the matter of horseshoes, for it is the shoeing that will control his gait. A thoroughbred coit may at first once and turn cut and cace at intervals at the bace, or trot and cace at intervals with Mr. Hockelellers more Flash we had to experiment a long time before we could get the right-sloed shoes. At first the mare interiered at the knees, and we started her with shoes that weighed 24 ounces. We watched her very carefully, and changed the shoes frequently, gradually bringing down the weight. After we had tried 24 ounces for eeveral days and exercised her with them, we saw that her interfering was lessened somewhat, and we brought down the shoes to 22 ounces. About a week later we got them down to 20. Finally we got them down to 90 ounces, and she doesn't touch a hair. I had another trotter brought in here whose gait was very badly mixed, and who seemed to interfere all over, I started that horse with 25-pound shoes. His shoes now weigh 7 ounces, it is a very important thing, of course, for a thoroughbred to have as light shoes as possible. The less from there is on his hoof the better time he can make. But it is not always easy to choe a horse thus lightly and still keep his feet in good condition.

"In treating a horse's hoof, I go on the prin-